

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

CAMPAIGN FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

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APRIL 8, 1914

WINNIPEG

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From the Great Lakes Clear Through To the Pacific Ocean

This northern tier of states—Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon—offers a healthful climate, the best crop records in America and in all respects the best opportunities in the West.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

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PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not under any political, capitalist or special interest control. It is a weekly paper and is published every Wednesday. All opinions expressed in the Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions in any part of the British Empire, \$2.00 per year; two years, \$3.50; three years, \$5.00; five years, \$7.00; ten years, \$12.00. In advance. Foreign subscriptions \$4.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent by mail in a letter.

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in the Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will write us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in the Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication in order to insure insertion. More than must be allowed if proofs are desired.

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

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Experimental Stations Recommend FORMALDEHYDE

If we had some method of determining the dollars lost to the Canadian farmers each year through smut we would no longer cease to regard the disease as of little importance. In the United States they have made estimates and the loss accredited to smut in a single state amounted to over a million dollars.

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FORMACIDE is Bottled and Sealed by the Makers. Guaranteed 40 per cent. by weight.

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"BAT"
PLUG TOBACCO

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Why Man of To-day Is only 50 per cent. Efficient

By WALTER WALGROVE

If we were to form an opinion from the number of helpful, inspiring and informing articles one sees in the public press and magazines, the purpose of which is to increase our efficiency, we must believe that the entire Dominion is striving for such an end—

And this is so.

The Canadian Man, because the race is swifter every day; competition is keener, and the stronger the man the greater his capacity to win. The stronger the man the stronger his will and brain, and the greater his ability to watch with and win. The greater his confidence in himself, the greater the confidence of other people in him; the keener his wit and the clearer his brain.

The Canadian Woman because she must be competent to rear and manage the family and home, and take all the thought and responsibility from the shoulders of the man, whose present-day business burdens are all that he can carry.

Now what are we doing to secure that efficiency? Much mentally, some of us much physically, but what is the trouble?

We are not really efficient more than half the time. Half the time blue and worried—all the time nervous—some of the time really incapacitated by illness.

There is a reason for this—a practical reason, one that has been known to physicians for quite a period, and will be known to the entire world ere long.

That reason is that the human system does not, and will not, rid itself of all the waste which it accumulates under our present mode of living. No matter how regular we are, the food we eat and the sedentary lives we live (even though we do get some exercise) make it impossible; just as impossible as it is for the grate of a stove to rid itself of cinders.

And the waste does to us exactly what the cinders do to the stove: make the fire burn low and inefficiently until enough cinders have accumulated and then prevent its burning at all.

It has been our habit, after this waste has reduced our efficiency about 75 per cent., to drug ourselves; or after we have become 100 per cent. inefficient through illness, to still further attempt to rid ourselves of it in the same way—by drugging.

If a clock is not cleaned once in a while it stops up and stops; the same way with our engine because of the residue which it, itself, accumulates. To clean the clock, you would not put acid on the parts, though you could probably find one that would do the work, nor to clean the engine would you force a cleaner through it that would injure its parts; yet that is the process you employ when you drug the system to rid it of waste.

You would clean your clock and engine with a harmless cleanser that Nature has provided, and you can do exactly the same for yourself, as I will demonstrate before I conclude.

The reason that a physician's best step in illness is to purge the system is that no medicine can take effect, nor can the system work properly while the colon (large intestine) is clogged up. If the colon were not clogged up the chances are 10 to 1 that you would not have been ill at all.

It may take some time for the clogging process to reach the stage where it produces real illness, but no matter how long it takes, while it is going on the functions are not working so as to keep us up to "second pitch." Our fibres are sluggish, we are dull and heavy—slight or severe headaches come on—our sleep does not rest us—in sleep, we are about 50 per cent. efficient.

And if this condition progresses to where real illness develops, it is impossible to tell what form that illness will take, because—

The blood is constantly circulating through the colon and, taking up by absorption the poisons in the waste which it contains, it distributes them throughout the system and weakens it so that we are subject to whatever disease is most prevalent.

The nature of the illness depends on our own little weaknesses and what we are least able to resist.

These facts are all scientifically correct in every particular, and it has often surprised me that they are not more generally known and appreciated. All we have to do is to consider the treatment that we have received in illness to realize fully how it developed and the methods used to remove it.

Do you see that not only is accumulated waste directly and constantly pulling down our efficiency by making our blood poor and our intellect dull—our spirits low and our ambitions weak, but it is responsible through its weakening and infecting processes for a list of diseases that if catalogued here would seem almost unbelievable.

It is the direct and immediate cause of that very expensive and dangerous complaint—appendicitis.

If we can successfully eliminate the waste, all our functions work properly and in accord—there are no poisons being taken up by the blood, so it is pure and imparts strength in every part of the body instead of weakness—there is nothing to clog up the system and make us bilious, dull and nervously fearful.

With everything working in perfect accord and without obstruction, our bodies are clear, our entire physical being is competent to respond quickly to every requirement, and we are 100 per cent. efficient.

Now this waste that I speak of cannot be thoroughly removed by drugs, but even if it could the effect of these drugs on the functions is very unusual, and if continued becomes a periodical necessity.

Note the opinions on drugging of two eminent physicians:

Prof. Abner Clark, M.D., of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, says: "All of our sensitive agents are poisons, and, as a consequence, every dose diminishes the patient's vitality."

Prof. Joseph M. Smith, M.D., of the same school, says: "All medicines which enter the circulation poison the blood in the same manner as do the poisons that produce disease."

Now, the internal organs can be kept as sweet and pure and clean as the external and by the same natural, safe method—bathing. By the proper system warm water can be introduced so that the colon is perfectly cleaned and kept pure.

There is no violence in this process—it seems to be just as normal and natural as washing one's hands.

Physicians are taking it up more widely and generally every day, and it seems as though everyone should be informed thoroughly on a practice which, though as rational and simple, is revolutionary in its accomplishments.

This is rather a delicate subject to write of extensively in the public press, but Chas. A. Tyrell, M.D., has prepared an interesting treatise on "The What, The Why, The Way" of the Internal Bath, which he will send without cost to anyone addressing him at Room 241, 243 College Street, Toronto, and mentioning that they have read this article in The Grain Growers' Guide.

Personally, I am enthusiastic on Internal Bathing, because I have seen what it has done in illness as well as in health, and I believe that every person who wishes to keep in as near a perfect condition as is humanly possible should at least be informed on this subject; he will also probably learn something about himself which he has never known through reading the little book to which I refer.—Advertisement.

Our Ottawa Letter

G.T.F. Debate Ended—Military Still Wasting Money—C.N.R. Deal Bearing Completion—Budget Monday
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, April 3.—This week has seen the conclusion of the debate on Hon. George F. Graham's motion of censure of the government relating to the report of the investigating commission which inquired into the cost of construction of the National Transcontinental Railway. On a vote of 105 to 67, a government majority of 38, the ministerial party declared its faith in the findings of the commission. The last stage of the debate was marked by speeches by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who said a final word in condemnation of the report of the commission, and Premier Borden, who, in finally closing the discussion defended the report as tabled in parliament. So thoroughly had the previous speakers covered the ground that the two leaders experienced some difficulty in finding anything new to say in regard to the matter. In so far as a discussion of the details of the report was concerned anything said by them had already been covered by the speakers on either side, who had preceded them. The chief interest in the speeches made by the Prime Minister and Sir Wilfrid was, therefore, confined to what they had to say by way of condemnation or defence of the members of the commission.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was emphatic in his declaration that Lynch-Staunton was a partisan of the worst kind, and that he did not drop his partisanship when appointed by the government to undertake this important work. He had neglected his duty at Ottawa, he said, to take part in the South Bruce by-election. He had come from that campaign in a disappointed mood to frame his report. Sir Wilfrid said that this was contrary to all practice. In 1880, when Sir John Macdonald named a commission to inquire into similar charges made against the Marquis de Lauro, in connection with the construction of the I.C.R., he had appointed as a commissioner a Mr. Shanly, an engineer of high repute, who was absolutely disinterested from politics. As for Mr. Gutelius, Sir Wilfrid maintained that he had taken part in the general election of 1911; that as soon as the Conservatives came into power he had become the confidential adviser of the minister of railways, and that, as a result, he had in the course of a short time been advanced to the position of general manager of the I.C.R. at a salary of \$20,000 per year, a post which had been honorably filled for many previous years by David Pottinger for \$6,000 per annum. It was not fair, he said, to put a man in a position where he had to choose between his salt and his duty. That was the position in which Mr. Gutelius was placed, and he was afraid that he had chosen his salt rather than his duty.

Borden Defends Commissioners

Premier Borden, in the course of his reply, warmly defended both of the commissioners. He described Mr. Lynch-Staunton as a man of ability and character quite equal to that of any of the members sitting to the left of the speaker. From the highest to the lowest, Mr. Staunton, he said, had shown his good faith and honesty throughout the inquiry. He had demonstrated the lack of any pressure from the government as to the nature of the report by making references to the Quebec-Moncton section which he knew to be contrary to views expressed by himself (Mr. Borden). As for Mr. Gutelius, Mr. Borden remarked that the chief criticism of him seemed to be that he was an American citizen. This was an excuse, he said, why he was not the right sort of a man to make such an inquiry, while it was a reflection upon the thousands of Americans who had settled in this country and were amongst our best citizens.

The net result of the nine days' talk is probably one that will leave the mind of the average man just about where it was before the report was brought down and the discussion commenced. Conservatives will be prone

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Figure the Facts for Yourself!



THE STEWART SHEAF LOADER AT WORK NEAR WINNIPEG

Henry R. Wilson, Eyebrow, Sask., says: "I run a 36-65 Carr-Scott Separator and a 25 horse Buffalo Engine. I run 30 days this Fall and averaged

2250 Bushels of Wheat per day with Four Stook Teams whereas before I had your Loader I had 10 teams and 4 pitchforks in the field."

"It Leaves the Field Perfectly Clean"—L. N. Swartz, Bow Island, Alta.

"I Threshed when Others were Idle for Want of Help"

—Gerrit Flaymrich, Rossmore, Sask.

Dozens and dozens of letters like these will give you a good idea what farmers think of the Stewart Loader. We make strong claims, but do not ask you to accept our word as final. Look into the matter. WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLET. Don't delay, but act now, so that if you want a Loader this year you can get your order in soon.

The Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Limited, 804 Trust and Loan Bldg., Winnipeg

Right now is the time for you to know why you ought to have a Stewart Sheaf Loader working for you next Fall. Right now is the time to figure the facts and decide.

The Stewart Sheaf Loader

driven and controlled by one man, picks up the sheaves from the stooks, elevates and loads them into the rack accompanying it alongside. It does so much of the work connected with harvesting and threshing that it frequently saves its cost in one season. Yet it is so thoroughly well planned and built that it is good for years, and will eventually earn its owners thousands of dollars. Within only four years it has grown to be a recognized part of the modern farm equipment, because it has successfully filled the wasteful gap that hitherto existed in harvesting operations.

"It Does the Work of Five Men and Two Teams"

writes John Frost, of Moose Jaw, "which is a saving of \$25 per day, and will save more grain than you will with the pitchforks in the field, and

"Will keep a 30-60 Separator Full with 4 Stook Teams"

"I Never Lost Five Minutes with it in Any Way"

says A. A. Downey, of Arlington Beach, Sask., who "threshed 42,000 bushels and never missed on sheaves."

Figure the Facts for Yourself!

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Cheap Plow Shares kill horses. These Best Plow Shares are absolutely guaranteed first class in every respect. They are standard in Make and Quality. Stubble, Breaking or Engine Plow Shares same price.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

Plow Shares of Every Make



PRICE LIST

12 in. Shares, each \$2.00
14 in. Shares, " \$2.25
16 in. Shares, " \$2.50

THE FARMERS' COMPANY, Selling World-Wide

CANADIAN STOVER GASOLINE ENGINE CO., BRANDON, MAN.

HARROW CARTS COMPLETE FOR \$6.50!

We have about 20 sets of Harrow Carts of the Warner Implement Company, of Winnipeg, Man. These are the Eclipse Harrow Cart and used to sell for \$11.00 apiece. To clear this lot off before spring work opens up, we are offering them at the above price. If you do not think these are right have them sent to you C.O.D. You can return them if not satisfied and get your money back. We also have a few Rotary Harrows left at \$4.00 apiece; and some Christensen Harrows at \$5.00 apiece.

THE M. CUDDY CO., 222 P.O. Box, Regina, S. Saskatchewan

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1854

Treasurers of Church Societies, Lodges, Labor and Athletic Organizations will find the Home Bank most obliging in handling the deposit accounts of the funds placed in their keeping.

W. A. MACHAFFIE, Manager
426 Main Street Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

to believe that there was graft and dishonesty; Liberals will maintain that there was no dishonesty, while admitting that the cost of the road was greater than expected, and those of independent mind, owing to the failure of the government to follow up the report of the commission with punishment of the alleged offenders, will still remain confused by the clamor of the two parties.

The Military Sink Hole

The public has been given a strange contrast of opinions in regard to our military expenditures and activities within the past day or two. Major-General Sir William Otter, addressing the Canadian Club of Huntsville, Ontario, made the claim that the Canadian militia was under strength to the extent of 200,000 men and 5,000 officers. He maintained that the period of training was inadequate and the situation as to national defence lamentably weak. As a cure for these conditions he advocated compulsory military training in the universities and public and high schools. During the same evening in the House of Commons Hon. Sam Hughes attempted to have voted a sum of \$80,000 over and above the amount provided last year for the Dominion Arsenal at Quebec. He said the extra vote concerned an investigation into the affairs of the Arsenal which showed that a great deal of material had to be destroyed and that much had been purchased in excess of requirements. The minister added that the factory was left in this position that he would require \$80,000 for salaries and \$30,000 for material, leaving a balance of \$80,000 to be provided.

Mr. Carvell remarked that these figures were enough to stagger one. He asked how much was being spent on the factory each year, to which the minister replied \$500,000.

"Three hundred thousand thrown away and worse than wasted," said Mr. Carvell. "And now the minister wants \$80,000 more in order to make good the blunders of some of his officers. It is

a wonderful record. Why not turn the Arsenal into a fertilizer factory and make something that would be of service to the country."

The item had to stand because the opposition would not agree to it being passed until the minister had brought down the report of the commission.

Continued on Page 26

CRITICISMS BANK'S METHOD

Editor, Guide:—In a recent issue you asked for cancelled bank notes. Well, here is one which I would like you to publish. On September 22 I hauled in my second load of wheat, and went into the bank at Waldeck (it is a branch of the Northern Crown), to cash my wheat ticket, and was told by the ledger-keeper that there was a note of mine due, and asked what I was going to do about it. I said that I could not pay it just now, but would pay the interest and renew it for a month. He then went in to the manager, who called me into his autocratic presence and demanded that it should be paid within two weeks, and as I lived only twelve miles from town I had plenty of time to haul in enough wheat to pay it. When I mentioned my threshing bill, he declared I could pay both in that time. The note was \$210 and the threshing bill \$225 (albeit he did not know that), and with a twelve mile haul and one wagon I was to haul enough wheat to pay that amount in two weeks, irrespective of weather. When I said, "Suppose it can't be paid in that time, what then?" and he said, "Then I'll sue." He said he could go right to it. That was on the date mentioned, and the writ was made out on the 25th, and to keep it out of court it has cost me \$45.00. I wrote to the general manager, but, as I might have expected, got no satisfaction, but perhaps I may get some yet. I have informed him that I am sending the notes, etc., to the C.O.D., so I hope you will give them all the publicity you can.

THOM. NORRIS.

Barabam, Sask.

The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 8th, 1914

CAMPAIGN FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

The letter from Levi Thomson, M.P., which appears in this issue, will prove of interest to every reader of The Guide who believes in clean politics and democracy. We congratulate Mr. Thomson on his courage in taking hold of a question which, by the common consent of both political parties, is kept as much as possible in the background. Mr. Thomson has had the courage to stand up for the rights of the Western farmers on the floor of Parliament, even in opposition to his party, and we are glad to see him take hold of the campaign fund question, also. No one denies that both political parties secure large contributions to their campaign funds from corporations and individuals. Such contributions are not prohibited by law, neither does our election act provide for any publicity of these donations, so that the public does not know definitely who is paying for election campaigns. Our politicians of both parties have never in the past shown any real desire for such publicity. A few weeks ago, however, both parties united on a resolution providing for changes in the Controverted Elections Act, and the committee in charge of the investigation have been taking evidence preparatory to amending the act. It is to be hoped that when Parliament is called upon to deal with the report of the committee that one amendment to the act will provide for full publicity for campaign fund contributions. This publicity should be given, not only after the election is over, but also, and more particularly, before the election. It will help amazingly to clean up our political life.

Mr. Thomson has pointed out quite clearly why such contributions are given. Of course there is no crude bargaining, at least very little of it, but the effect is practically the same as if it were a hard and fast bargain. Protected manufacturers, railway promoters, large and small contractors, financiers, and others who are looking for pap from the Government, either in the way of fat contracts or license to plunder the public under shelter of the law, contribute to the campaign funds, and there is no person outside of an insane asylum who imagines that such contributions are made from purely patriotic motives. They are made as a business proposition, and because they expect it to come back to them with interest compounded at usurious rates if the party they support is successful at the polls. Then, of course, there are contributions from gentlemen who feel that they are excellently qualified to become senators, or postmasters or customs collectors in large cities, or members of one of the many high salaried commissions. They, of course, do not buy these positions by a contribution, but it is equally certain that a nice contribution that helps to put or keep a party in power will tend to bring their excellent qualifications to the favorable notice of the Government they have supported. Then, of course, there are other gentlemen who want to see their party win because of the luscious plum crop in general which is always at the disposal of the party in power. No doubt there are some contributions made by men who place their party before their religion and who actually and sincerely believe it is their patriotic duty to contribute, but such contributions are an inconsiderable item. The majority of campaign fund contributions, as Mr. Thomson truly states, are made in the expectation of receiving a return. Practically none of these contributions are made by the common people, who represent about ninety per cent. of the population. The contributions come

from the ten per cent., and the most of our legislation is for the benefit of the ten per cent. Mr. Thomson places the election expenses of each candidate in a Dominion election at \$5,000. The salary of a member of Parliament is \$2,500 per year. It can readily be seen that no man can faithfully perform his duties as a member of Parliament, support his family, and save \$5,000 for election expenses every three or four years, on a salary of \$2,500. The expense, therefore, must be met either from the member's private means or from outside sources, unless the electors themselves meet the expenses, which they never do. If a member pays his own expenses he must be a man of sterling integrity and inspired by real patriotism if he can resist the temptation to make good his expenses by one or more of the many opportunities that may be opened to him. If, on the other hand, his election expenses are paid either from the funds of his own party machine or by some corporation, he will naturally be under obligation for such help, and will be expected to vote as his party bosses order or as his corporation friends desire. Any one of these three courses is very dangerous to true democracy.

What is to be the remedy for this condition of affairs? It is easy to detect the evil, but the remedy is more difficult. The salary of a member of Parliament in Canada is altogether too small. It should be increased so that the member can live upon it comfortably, and be in a position where he will not be compelled to look for outside support and humiliate himself by accepting favors for which a return is expected. It can readily be seen that it is poor economy to keep salaries so low as to force temptation upon men who should be free and independent. We should like to see every member of Parliament an honest man, earnestly representing his constituents to the best of his ability and receiving a salary from the public treasury worthy of the high position he occupies and the great responsibility he carries. If he is not such a man he should not be in Parliament. There should be some limitation placed upon the expenditure in election campaigns in each constituency, and a portion of the necessary expenses should be provided for out of the public treasury. If the candidate is a man really interested in the welfare of the people, he is making sufficient sacrifice when he gives his whole time and ability to the campaign, and should not be expected to contribute very much else. If he is not such a man, he should not be a candidate. Other expenses should be contributed by the electors themselves in each constituency either in cash or in free services in support of the candidate they choose.

It should also be specially provided that the candidate should not be held up for contributions to baseball clubs, church bazaar, hockey clubs and other local institutions, because they are nothing more or less than a species of holdup, and the candidate cannot be blamed if he regards them as such.

If the people really want honest legislation they must elect honest representatives and encourage them to remain honest. In the last analysis the people are to blame for existing conditions, and it is time to start reform in each local constituency, beginning in each local community. The man who will sell his vote or will buy another man's vote is not fit to vote, and should be disfranchised. Such a man has no right to point the finger of scorn at any man in public life. The man who votes for his party when he knows it to be in the wrong has no right to blame any member of Parliament for similar action.

Clergymen, and other prominent citizens, who solicit subscriptions from members of Parliament or political candidates for local institutions through his constituency are contributing directly to the cause of political corruption, and should begin their reforms at home. We are not at all excusing nor condoning the crookedness on the part of the political parties, because they are composed of men who know the difference between right and wrong. But at the same time it is well for us to consider our own weaknesses and endeavor to correct them. The politicians themselves are not liable to criticize the people in this respect for fear of losing votes, so it is better for the people themselves to see that all is right with themselves before going further. We shall be glad to receive letters on this subject from any other members of Parliament or from our own readers.

CITY LIFE PROBLEMS

It is well that country children should not grow up with the idea that country life has all the drawbacks and city life all the blessings. The tendency of the age is a migration from the farm to the city. It is in the interest of the nation that this tide should be turned in the other direction if our civilization is not to be turned backwards. An exchange of population between city and country is highly desirable, but it should be on a more even basis. Part of the rush to the city is due to the idea that prosperity forces itself upon city dwellers. This notion is quite erroneous, as most city dwellers realize to their cost. Conditions in Winnipeg are not what one would be liable to gather from the press. There is more suffering and want in Winnipeg than the country dweller dreams of. Winnipeg has its slums where men, women and children are herded together like cattle, forced into such conditions by ever increasing cost of food and clothing, high rents, low wages and frequent lack of employment. Our civilization so far is powerless to cope with such a situation. Most of the "leading citizens" are studying how to get something for nothing, and what they thus get is withdrawn from those who really earn it but do not get it. There is enough vacant land in Winnipeg to accommodate one million people in comfort, yet it is all held by speculators, who are permitted by law to gouge its unearned value out of the public. Ten per cent., or less, of the people of Winnipeg live in luxury, probably half the rest of them are comfortable, and the balance are having a mighty hard struggle to make a living, with nearly 10,000 men out of work altogether. Some of these problems will be dealt with in a series of articles by J. S. Woodsworth, secretary of the Canadian Welfare League, the first of which is published in this issue. Mr. Woodsworth has had years of experience among the foreign and what is known as the "working" population of this city, and is in a position to speak with authority upon the subject. It is well for the rural population to have some idea of the struggles faced by their city cousins, and thus a closer bond of sympathy may be established between people who have a common enemy and are plundered by the same unjust laws.

SENATOR JONES AND LIBERAL PARTY

The Liberal party is to be sincerely congratulated on the fact that Senator Sir Lyman Melvin Jones has withdrawn from its ranks. Sir Lyman is President and General Manager of the Massey-Harris Co., President of the Grain Wagon Co., President

of the Johnstone Harvester Co., of Batavia, N.Y.; Director of the Yurity Flour Co., and a Director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and his description of the Liberal party is attributed to its advocacy of free agricultural implements. This is certainly a good sign and it will be for the good of Liberalism and for the good of the country if other beneficiaries of Special Privilege can be offended by the policies adopted by the Liberals and induced to resign from the party. One of the cardinal principles of true Liberalism is liberty, and it is difficult to understand how any party can profess to believe in liberty and at the same time maintain a protective tariff which robs the people of the liberty to buy and sell where they can do so to the best advantage. In opposition prior to 1896 the Liberals professed Liberal doctrines; in power from 1896 to 1911 they practiced the opposite, and naturally they secured the support of many such as Sir Lyman Melvin Jones, who benefitted by protection. Now, in opposition again, some of the Liberals are again advocating more Liberal principles, and the fact that Sir Lyman has quit the party is an indication that he, at any rate, believes they are in earnest. This incident conveys a valuable lesson to the people of Canada and particularly to the farmers. It shows how little regard the protected manufacturers and other beneficiaries of Special Privilege have for any political party when their pockets and privileges are threatened. It will be remembered that Lloyd Harris, former M.P. for Brantford, who is also interested in the Massey-Harris Company and other large manufacturing concerns, left the Liberal party in the Reciprocity issue along with many other representatives of privilege, including the "famous eighteen" Toronto Liberals, one of whom is now the Conservative Minister of Finance. If the Liberal party gets rid of all those who supported the party because the party supported them, it may regain the confidence of the people and once more attain power.

DIRECT LEGISLATION BILL

At the Moose Jaw Convention, held in February last, the following resolution was unanimously passed by the 600 or more delegates present:—

"Resolved—That this Convention again declare itself in favor of the principle of Direct Legislation by the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall, and that we ask the Provincial Government to pass this law, or again submit the question to a Referendum of the voters of the next Provincial election, as we believe a large majority of the electors are in favor of this reform, and that a majority vote be sufficient to bring it into force."

The resolution, it will be noticed, leaves the question open for the Government either to place the bill on the statute books or to put it to a referendum at the next provincial election. We believe that the Grain Growers are fully justified in asking the Government to place the bill on the statute books at the next session of the legislature, and not wait either for another referendum or for a general election. One referendum has already been held, which showed the people of Saskatchewan to be overwhelmingly in favor of Direct Legislation, and we cannot see that there is any justification for the expense that would be entailed in holding another referendum on the very same question. The bill is a very mild one, and contains a considerable number of what we consider are unnecessary restrictions. Yet if it is put into force it will give the people permission to initiate legislation on certain questions, and we consider that in the interest of the people of Saskatchewan the bill should be given effect to at the next session of the legislature. If the local associations of the Province believe this, it would be advisable to have a resolution to this effect prepared and forwarded to Premier Scott at

the earliest possible moment. Premier Scott is at present absent from Saskatchewan, but such resolutions addressed to him will reach the other members of the Government promptly and have the same effect.

CANADIAN TARIFF HIGHER

The claim is being made by the defenders of high protection in Canada that, even after the reductions that have been made in the United States tariff, the American duties on the average are still higher than our own. Fantastic calculations, such as those commonly used by the protectionist statisticians, have been used to support this view, but when the two tariffs are put side by side these conclusions do not seem conclusive. The fallacy of the protectionists' argument has been forcibly exposed by Professor O. D. Skelton, in the University Magazine, where he compares the duties of the two countries on the more important articles of everyday use in the household and in the field of production. Professor Skelton gives the following table:—

	United States	Canada Preferential	Canada General
Food Stuffs—			
Wheat, flour, per bbl.	Free	.40	.80
Oatmeal, per cwt.	.30	.40	.80
Biscuits, unsweetened	Free	15%	25%
Sugar, per cwt. above 16	Free		
Dutch standard	After 1916	.71	1.08
Ten	Free	Free	Free
Coffee	Free	Free	Free
Eggs, per doz.	Free	.90	.60
Butter, per lb.	.02 1/2	.03	.04
Cheese, per lb.	.09	.02	.03
Meats, fresh per lb. n.o.p.	Free	.02	.03
Fish, per lb.	Free	.05	.01
	Fresh water and n.o.p.		
Fruit, tropical	Duty Free	Free	Free
	varying		
Fruit, apples, pears, etc., per bushel	10	Varying	
Clothing—			
Woolens, tweeds	35%	30	35
Woolens, dress goods, n.o.p.	35	30	35
Woolens, blankets	15	20 1/2	35
Woolen clothing	35	30	35
Cotton fabrics	7 1/2 to 30	15 25	25-32 1/2
Cotton clothing	30	25	35
Boots and shoes	Free	30	30
Silk fabrics	45	17 1/2	30
Lace	60	25	30
Diamonds	10	Free	Free
House Furnishings—			
Furniture, wooden	15	20	30
Table cutlery	15	20	30
Tinware	20	15	25
Carpets	20-35	20	25
Production Materials—			
Bricks, common	10	12 1/2	22 1/2
Cement, per cwt.	Free	.08	.12 1/2
Structural iron and steel	10	22 1/2	30
Paints	15	20	30
Lumber, dressed both sides	Free	17 1/2	25
Lumber, dressed one side	Free	Free	Free
Steel rails, per ton	20%	\$4.00	\$7.00
Steel bridges	20	25%	35
Railway cars	20	20	30
Locomotives	15	22 1/2	35
Gasoline engines	20	15	27 1/2
Mining machinery	20	Free	Free
Hides	Free	Free	Free
Leather	Free	10-12 1/2	15
Harness and saddlery	Free	20	30
Mowers, harvesters, etc.	Free	12 1/2	17
Flows	Free	15%	20 1/2
Wagons	Free	17 1/2	25
Grain separators	Free	Free	Free
Coal, bituminous, ton	Free	.35	.55

From this table it will be seen that except in clothing, the balance is weighted against the Canadian consumer and the Canadian producer.

TO PURIFY THE PRESS

We have explained in these pages several times some of the publicity methods adopted by the protectionist organizations of Eastern Canada. One of the most insidious and dangerous methods adopted is that now being carried on for the purpose of poisoning the

minds of those who read the country weekly newspapers in Western Canada. Articles are prepared by the protectionist press bureau and then made into plates, and shipped with all charges paid and laid down free in the office of the country editor. In this way a great many articles in favor of the protective tariff, or attacking The Grain Growers' Guide or The Grain Growers' Grain Company, are being circulated all over the West. The protectionist forces are spending a lot of money on this campaign in the hopes of injuring or ruining the farmers' organizations, so that the opposition to the protective tariff, and the combines and mergers that grow up under it, will be eliminated. We are glad to say that a great many editors of country newspapers have refused to betray their readers by publishing this poisoned material. Other editors, however, have either consciously or unconsciously joined hands with the protectionists against the farmers. In several places throughout the West the local associations have taken the matter up at their meeting, and appointed a committee to wait upon the local editor and explain the situation to him. We think this is an excellent idea. The country newspapers cannot live without the support of the farmers, and it is only right and fair that they should give the farmers a square deal. We would not in any way restrict the freedom of the press, because we regard it as the safeguard of the nation. It is, however, in the interest of the farmers that when these protectionist articles are published there should be a note attached explaining that they are supplied free of charge from the Protectionist Press Bureau. Every reader then knows what he is reading, and if he wishes to take the poison into his system he does it with his eyes open. We are always glad to see both sides of every question fully set forth in every journal. We have offered the Manufacturers' Association all the space they require in The Guide free of charge to set forth their protectionist doctrines. They have declined our offer, however, because they are afraid to face open publicity. They know their case will not bear the light of day. They prefer to work under cover of darkness, where they can more easily poison the minds of the public. We would urge the local associations to keep their eyes on the country weeklies, and to take up this matter for their own protection.

Now that our farmers and their wives are beginning to wear diamonds very commonly we would suggest that the Government take diamonds off the free list, and make them pay 100 per cent. duty. The Government taxes boots and shoes and clothing because they do not believe the people should have too many of them. Why not apply the same principle to diamonds? This would be a good subject for consideration by Borden, White, Scarsy & Co.

When will our political leaders again attempt another triumphal tour thru the West? Whenever their education feels insufficient the Western farmers will be prepared to supplement it, as they did a few years ago. When the leaders tire of the flattery which surrounds them at Ottawa, a few plain facts are lying in wait for them on the prairies.

Will Sir Melvin Jones' flop towards the Conservative party forestall the reduction in duty on agricultural implements? Where does Hon. Arthur Meighen stand on this question? He was strongly for reduction in Opposition. Now that he is in the cabinet he should be able to make his views effective.

Let us hope that Finance Minister White will bring down the budget soon and end the suspense. Everybody is waiting to see who is going to get a "handout."

Campaign Fund Contributions

By LEVI THOMSON, M.P. for Qu'Appelle, Sask.

To the Editor of The Grain Grower's Guide:

Sir:—I had hoped that the suggestion on the front page of your issue of the 11th February would have received more public attention. I hope, however, it has set the public thinking, and even at the risk of being misunderstood, I propose to respond to your invitation. I assume that you intended to refer only to funds for legitimate purposes, and I propose to confine my remarks to such funds. I fancy the public generally do not fully understand what a large amount is required for that purpose. I would estimate the amount at \$10,000 for each ordinary rural constituency in a Dominion election, that is \$5,000 for each candidate. The question now comes up, by whom is this amount to be paid—by the candidates, by the electors, or by outsiders? I am afraid that a very large percentage of the electors expect the greater part of that amount to be paid by outsiders, and I fancy that the general public expects that the amount so contributed will be largely made up by those who have axes to grind. Having reached this stage, other questions face us.

Why They Contribute

1. What is the object of those contributions?

2. What is the effect on the candidates?

3. What is the effect on the electors, among whom the money is spent?

Probably most of your readers will admit that the money received in this way is given in the hope that it may help in the passage of legislation, or the performance of executive acts in which the contributors are personally interested.

As to the effect on the candidates,

The following is the suggestion which prompted the letter from Mr. Thomson:

JUST A SUGGESTION

If the 80,000 members of the Grain Growers' Association were to contribute \$10 each to a fund of \$800,000, and donate it to the campaign treasuries of the two political parties would they then be as solicitous for the welfare of the farmers as they now are for the manufacturers? This is worth investigating, because it would be a cheap way to secure a square deal. The views of the politicians on this subject are requested.

Representative government is based on the theory that the representative shall properly represent his constituency, with no other thought in view than the best interests of the country at large, having special reference to the constituency which he represents, and of whose requirements he should have special knowledge. The success or failure of representative government depends very largely on how far that theory is carried out, but if the representative believes that the money to run his election has been paid by such outside interests, is he not in the impossible position of the man trying to serve two masters? And if those outsiders did not believe that the candidate assisted would not only sometimes, but frequently, be influenced by their assistance, would they give that assistance? No doubt, the assistance given frequently fails to have any effect, but the funds in question would not continue to be contributed unless these selfish outsiders knew by experience that their contributions frequently had the desired effect.

A Gamble for High Stakes

We now consider what, to my mind, is much the most important question.

What is the effect of this outside support on the electors? To my mind, the effects are all bad. The effect of looking to others for the performance of acts we should do ourselves is always bad. We can hardly be blind to the fact that outside contributions are generally given with a selfish purpose in view; if these outsiders pay money out of their own pockets to secure the election of certain candidates, are they not paying it out with a view to having the amount, and a great deal more, paid back to them? Is it not purely an investment on their part, and a gambling investment at that? Will they not naturally expect more back than they pay out? Without wishing to introduce party politics, may I give an illustration from the last Dominion election campaign. Probably every reader of your paper, whether a friend or foe to reciprocity, believes that the leading manufacturers and financial men of Canada spent fabulous sums to defeat it, and did so for their own selfish purposes. Why did they do this? Surely because they expected to recover from someone sufficient to repay them, not only for the sums advanced, but some consideration for the chances taken.

Where money is raised by voluntary subscriptions many of those interested will fail to put up their share, and many will even fail to put up any portion. In the case under discussion many of these people probably refused because they were life-long Liberals, and would not go back on their party. Others would have conscientious objections, and, as in every case of the kind, there would be those who preferred to let others put up the money while they received a share of the profits. It must always be remembered that elections are very unsafe things to bet on. No one really knows how they are going, until the vote is counted, notwithstanding the fact that many people tell us, after the event, that they knew all about it. If we believe that these people put up their money with the same worldly wisdom they use in investing money on other occasions, it necessarily follows that for every dollar they invested in that campaign, they expected in case of success to receive back five, ten, twenty or perhaps even more, and who is there among us who does not believe that they are actually receiving it? It is true that in many cases the money is thrown away, either thru the defeat of the candidates or party supported, or by reason of the candidate not being affected by such contributions. Those people know there must be some failures, and as doubt they make full allowances for such failures.

The Moral Injury

I do not think the greatest injury to the electors is the financial injury. I noticed in this morning's Ottawa Citizen some extracts from speeches delivered at St. Patrick's gathering by the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. The Prime Minister

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Some Problems of City Life

By J. S. WOODSWORTH

Secretary, Canadian Welfare League

Article I. — The Cost of Living

The editor of The Guide has asked me to undertake the rather strange task of writing a series of articles on city problems for country readers.

At first blush one may wonder what interest city problems can possibly have for those who live in the country. As well talk to Britishers about the Fiji Islands! But this is far from being so. The city is city and country is country, country people often move to the city even the city people rarely go to the country. What happens to the city brothers and sisters? Has the city devoured them that they never return, is its charm so subtle that they cannot escape, or are its benefits so great that no one having once enjoyed them would think of living elsewhere? These are questions of interest to the country brothers and sisters.

But there is a deeper interest than this. The city is of interest to the countryman as a countryman. The city is the country's customer and at the same time its source of supply. The problems of the two are closely inter-related. Sometimes their interests seem identical, sometimes antagonistic. Neither can be understood without understanding the other. Each has much to learn from the other.

Their Common Enemy

The workers in the city and the workers in the country are often struggling against a common enemy and yet simply because they don't understand one another and don't fight together their efforts are futile. There is needed an interpreter who, knowing something of the speech and life and ideals of each, can stand between the two and explain each to the other.

Let us begin with the cost of living

"The workers in the city and the workers in the country are often struggling against a common enemy and yet, simply because they don't understand one another and don't fight together, their efforts are futile."

in the city. I shall use figures secured for a paper read at the Canadian Conference of Charities and Corrections. Sometimes when I have told country audiences of a family being in poverty even though the father earned \$6 a day for a good part of the year they have smiled and afterwards said frankly that something was wrong with the family. When I say that it takes \$1200 a year to live decently in Winnipeg I fancy that a good many will think that "decently" will include fine clothes and theatres, if not automobiles. Nothing of the kind. If a man has a wife and family to support it takes \$1200 or thereabout to give decent shelter, food and clothing and insure them from becoming a public charge.

Let us go into this in detail. First of all comes the house. Now the price of land is so high in the cities that many wage earners can never hope to have a home of their own. Fancy paying \$10, \$20, \$30, \$40, \$100 a foot frontage for a spot on which to build your cottage. The land a few years ago was farm land, but speculators have run up the price. By-the-way, Mr. Farmer, with your wide acres and flood of sunshine about the house did it ever strike you that by making money out of city lots you were helping to take away from the poor city dweller the chance of a home and bit of garden and a little place for the children

to play? Surely, if he understood, the farmer with 340 acres wouldn't take away the poor man's chance of having a lot 50 feet by 100 feet. But our ordinary wage earner must rent. Rent will be \$20 a month. That doesn't mean a fine house—only a four or five roomed cottage on a narrow lot, with no place for a garden and little room for the children to play. Rent, then, \$20 a year.

The Cost of Food

Few farmers realize the cost of food. It is so easy to have a garden or being in the eggs or kill a chicken. In fact, however poor the crop, most farmers reckon on having a living anyway. But it is very different when one must buy every drop of milk, every egg, every pound of meat, every vegetable.

Frank Kerr, the Winnipeg city relief officer, estimates the food expenditure for a family of five as follows: Groceries, \$15 a month; bread, \$4 a month; milk, \$4 a month; fruit and vegetables, \$4 a month; meat, \$14 a month; a total of \$41 a month or \$492 a year.

The Labor Gazette, April, 1913, publishes a table showing the typical weekly expenditure on staple foods for a family of five. The quantities indicated in the budget are slight modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various official bodies. At Winnipeg retail prices,

as given by the Gazette, this food budget amounts to \$6.15 a week or \$318.25 a year. I have carefully compared these budgets with the actual expenditures of working men's families. There is considerable variety in kinds of foods and quantities of each kind, but one may safely conclude that the estimate of the Department of Labor is not too high. Food, then, \$318.25 a year.

The Clothing Bill

It is very difficult to determine the amount needed for clothing. Individual taste enters very largely. Better clothing has been worn of late years. The expenditures of those who can afford to buy is very heavy. In Winnipeg, as Chapin in "The Standard of Living" has noted in New York, "a large proportion of the families on the lower incomes depend upon gifts to keep up such standards in regard to dress as they maintain." Again, in this northern climate special clothing for certain seasons (for instance, woollens and furs for winter) becomes a necessity. Mr. Kerr's estimate is as follows:

"The least a man can dress on is \$72 a year. A working suit at \$15 and a better suit at \$30 will be \$35; two pairs of boots are \$8; underwear for summer and winter, to last two years, will be \$3 a year; linen adds another \$3; head and hand covering \$3; and rubbers and over-shoes \$4. Furs are a necessity in Manitoba, and a fur coat at \$20 will, with care, wear five years; that is \$12 a year. (Cloth coats would come to about the same)."

"A woman, if she is clever with her needle, can dress on \$60 a year. A winter coat at \$30 will, with care, wear

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The Mail Bag

INTERIOR STORAGE QUESTION

Editor, Guide:—It was with regret that I learned at the Moose Jaw Convention and from your correspondent "Western Farmer," in your issue of February 11, that the terminals have actually been let for the interior terminals at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon. In the same issue I note that R. M. Tigait disagrees with my opposition to this interior terminal scheme, but I fail to see that he has disproved my arguments.

After an experience of 31 years in the West on the farm and living for 10 of those years from 17 to 20 miles distant from a railway, I am not likely to minimize the losses from a blockade or the possibility of a recurrence, but I do say that with the increase in the number of "spouts" and the double-tracking of one of them, and a long one at that, together with the increased size of locomotives and cars and the approaching completion of the Hudson Bay Railway and the eventual (for it is bound to come) across in the United States market, that it is very improbable that we will see in the future anything approaching the troubles from car shortage that we have experienced in the past, and in consequence these houses will be but little used under ordinary conditions. But under extraordinary conditions, such as with shipments of excessively dirty grain, where it would be cheaper to pay the charges for switching, cleaning, etc., than to pay the freight on dirt to the lakes, or in the event of a car shortage and an embargo being declared on shipments to the lake front, these buildings may be used, but I cannot conceive how, under normal conditions any reasonable individual, upon the allotment to him of a car would ever ship to one of these houses and pay the attendant additional charges. Much more might be said along these lines, but I will conclude by saying that while the farmers' organizations have so vastly improved western conditions, yet in my opinion they have made grave mistakes in advocating without proper investigation: (a) Government ownership of initial elevators, (b) the sample market, and (c) the construction of these interior terminals, and I much fear that these last, unless immediate steps are taken to cancel the contracts, will prove the most expensive "white elephant" of the lot.

F. J. COLLYER

Wetvick, Sask.

SALE OF MACHINERY LAWS

Editor, Guide:—The Saskatchewan House has adjourned and has done nothing on the lines of the Alberta act, nor in any way attempted to protect the farmer as against the implement company who push their sales and their collections and whose notes or other binding legal documents are entirely in their own favor and against the farmer. The Alberta act is really a good one, and if it restricts the sale of expensive machinery to farmers who cannot well afford the same, it is alike beneficial to the farmer and the implement firm, but especially the farmer. It ought not to be possible for a threshing outfit to be loaded on to a man who has

but a homestead, and especially if some is not proved up. Within a year two homesteaders, not one and a half miles from me, have lost their land and homes entirely by this means. The opposition leader introduced a bill to enforce the terms of the contract strictly. This was good too. A man buys a threshing outfit said to thresh 2,000 bushels a day, but under the best conditions he never gets anywhere near that figure. The company ought to take the rig in hand and before the rig is signed for and saddled on a man they should be compelled to prove to Mr. Farmer that it will actually thresh the amount of wheat it is sold to do. The same is also true of defects that may disclose themselves in the rig. It is at present very difficult to do anything to obtain redress in any way.

The Scott government introduced a bill to prevent a traveller going around the farmers and by "scientific salesmanship" selling on time all kinds of machinery to farmers, who had not thought otherwise of buying but for the traveller



ONTARIO WHEAT, OF ROUTE 10, SASK. Winner of Championship for Wheat at Saskatchewan Provincial Seed Fair and Brandon Winter Fair.

making various kinds of verbal undertakings, such as, "The firm will be lenient if you get a setback in your crop," etc. We farmers find these assurances are worthless; we are bound down to the notes we sign and precious little consideration is shown whatever our difficulties that arise unforeseen. This bill, the small thing, would have done good. But the government, not knowing what to do and apparently bewildered, did nothing but say they would make enquiries. Now it is up to the central office at Moose Jaw to give Parliament definite ideas of what kind of implement act farmers are in need of. A committee of some kind should be appointed to thresh out the case and present it.

A SUFFERER.

COMMISSION ON OATS

Editor, Guide:—Allow me to call attention thru the columns of The Guide to a great injustice under which the grower of oats labors. I refer to the unjust charge commission men collect for selling oats. One cent a bushel commission gives the commission man between nineteen and twenty dollars for selling a car of oats, while he gets between ten and eleven dollars for selling a car of wheat. The farmer, who grows the oats, gets from \$500 to \$700 for his oats, while the wheat farmer gets from \$700 to \$1,000 for a car of wheat. The oat grower thus pays three or four per cent. commission for selling his oats, while the wheat grower pays about one per cent. The commission men acknowledged some years ago that the commission charged for selling oats was somewhat unfair, but were content to set the unfair part still. It is not long since the farmer had some control of the charges made on his produce? One per cent. commission would give the commission man a fair share, to say the least, and the oat grower would get from \$13 to \$15 more on each car of oats.

OAT GROWER.

MR. KENNEDY IN SASKATCHEWAN

Editor, Guide:—We were very fortunate to have John Kennedy, vice-president of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, visit this district last week. Arrangements were made for meetings at Carleton Place, Elmore, Oxbow, Alameda and Frohisher, all of which were well attended, considering the season of the year and condition of the roads. The local associations sent me a special invitation to attend the meetings and, as the district director, I spent a little extra effort and accompanied Mr. Kennedy. I was pleased with the reception given us, also with the interest taken in Mr. Kennedy's address. Everybody seemed to be hungry for the information he was able to give. The subject of his address was, "The Grain Growers' Association, The Grain Growers' Grain Company and The Guide," and he so ably showed how necessary it was to co-operate to keep the three activities in operation that there was no trouble to sell stock in The Grain Growers' Grain Company and get new members into the Grain Growers' Association at the close of each meeting. We will be pleased to have Mr. Kennedy visit us again in the near future and address the Grain Growers at some of the other points he was unable to reach at this time.

I am sure that if the farmers all understood what The Grain Growers' Grain Company means to them that the stock would soon be doubled, so they could take on the other branches of activities and at last relieve the Western people from bondage.

Yours truly,

NELSON SPENCER,
District Director, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Assn.
Carleton Place, Sask.

HUDSON BAY ROUTE

Editor, Guide:—The enterprise exhibited and the well-earned success attending The Grain Growers' Grain Co. lead me to raise the question of future development in regard to transportation. If the suggestion has already appeared in your paper, I apologize for oversight, but I have not seen any correspondence on the subject.

There is reasonable hope that the Hudson Bay route to markets will be open for actual service at an distant date. There are also reasonable grounds for fear that the "big interests" in navigation may grasp the opportunity with a strong hand, and make transportation even by this shorter direct route needlessly expensive. Is it not possible that The Grain Growers' Grain Co., or a fraternal organization created for the purpose, should provide for this hostile contingency by armament for a fleet of steamers under their own control?

Until the marketing of grain from east to finish is controlled apart from abnormally aggressive interests there is little hope of the producer getting a fair return for his labor. The we have had a bountiful crop this year in our district, the farmer has realized nothing beyond his wages.

BENJAMIN RALPH, Sec.,
Carleton District Agricultural Soc.
Chelwood, Sask.

RAISING THE PRICE OF WHEAT

Editor, Guide:—A great deal has been said and written about the high cost of living, cheap money, tariff reform and many other of the problems confronting the farmers, but in my opinion the greatest of all problems for the farmer has not been spoken of to any great degree, and which I think is of primary importance. It is the price of wheat. We farmers are at the mercy of the powers that be in everything we sell and in everything we buy. The farmer is the only manufacturer who has no say in the selling price of his produce, be it a bushel of wheat, a dozen of eggs or a pound of butter.

All businesslike manufacturers figure the cost of what they produce and then

put on a price, which does not only include the cost, but also a profit required—legitimate or otherwise.

The farmer manufactures wheat and the dealer tells him what he has to sell it for and the farmer has to take it, no matter whether the price is above or below cost.

When the farmer has wheat to sell it is usually below cost, and after his grain is all sold the price goes to a figure at which he could make a living. This does not do the farmer much good. What the farmers should do is to unite and fix a price at which he would have a reasonable profit, taking into consideration interest on money invested, labor, depreciation, hauling and all other legitimate expenses attached. This would mean that he would have to sell at about 95 cents to \$1 per bushel at Winnipeg. The price of wheat varies only a few pence in Liverpool markets through the year, but here it varies from 80 to 90 cents, depending on rain or drought in the Argentine, Russia or war or some other trivial cause.

It does not depend on the law of supply and demand, for people only use the products of wheat and flour is not reduced in price when wheat drops.

With the other 20 cents extra per bushel what could the farmer do? He could first of all pay for the machinery he requires and the implement man would have a much better chance to receive his portion than when the farmer has to sell his staple crop at or below cost. The farmer also would be able to pay cash, thereby reducing the cost of collecting and hence of machinery. The merchant would fare likewise. The sheriff would not be so busy. The consumers would not have to pay any more for their flour than at present if only a reasonable profit were allowed for the manufacture of flour. A bushel of wheat contains about 40 lbs. flour and 20 lbs. bran and shorts. Flour bought at 25 per cent. and bran and shorts at \$1.35 per cwt. makes the cost of a bushel of grain \$1.45 to the consumer and allowing 15 cents per bushel for milling leaves \$1.30, for which the farmer was paid 65 cents, leaving a margin to somebody of 65 cents. Of course freights have to be deducted, but you may draw your own inference, as Canadian flour made in the West can be bought cheaper in England than in the prairie provinces, where it is grown and manufactured.

We hear about cheap money for the farmer. Is that the greatest want? How long will it take a farmer to pay off a loan either cheap or current rate when he has to sell his staple product below cost?

What we need is union and demand a reasonable profit, and then we may come up to the ideal of the railway magnate, the philosopher and the hotel hammer, who all proclaim, "Mixed farming is what we must have." We need mixed farming very true. But how are we to get it without money to pay for stables, fences or shelter for our stock? When a farmer gets a few head of cattle ahead, what happens? He usually has to sell them to make up for the deficiency in the price of wheat to meet obligations. What we farmers should do is to stick together, in spite of sheriffs, and hold our wheat until the price is where it should be. But this is a strike! Well what if it is? Where have the producing class ever accomplished anything without drastic measures in the last twenty years? Can we do it? Ask the cotton growers of the South. Ask Denmark.

Now raising the price of wheat is only a business proposition at which nobody should take offense. Who takes offense when the price of flour, sugar, tea or machinery goes up? We are used to it. Let us co-operate in this as well.

GLEN EAGLE.

Marion, Sask.

Continued on Page 13

CO-OPERATIVE ACTS

Many enquiries come to The Guide office for copies of the Co-operative Acts of the three provinces. These acts are kept for free distribution in each province, and will be sent to anyone by request. The addresses to which inquiries should be sent are as follows:

Alberta—Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta.
Saskatchewan—Director Co-operative Organizations, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask., or to J. R. Musselman, secretary Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Moose Jaw, Sask.
Manitoba—King's Printer, Legislative Buildings, Winnipeg.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, the not necessarily for publication. The view of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Bynon

WATCH THE WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS' GROW

I understand, from a letter I had from Miss Stocking this week, that fifteen new Women Grain Growers' Associations have been formed since the convention in February, and that letters concerning organization work are coming in by every mail from all over the Province.

Miss Stocking, as many of you know, is the new provincial secretary of the Women Grain Growers and from present indications I would judge that she will be a very busy young woman this year. I am taking this opportunity of suggesting that anyone thinking of organizing a branch of the Women Grain Growers should write to Miss Emma Stocking, Delta, Sask., for instructions and literature.

A little booklet is being prepared by the executive, setting forth the way of organization so clearly that no who runs may read, and these booklets will be distributed free of cost to all and sundry who are contemplating having one of these societies in their district. They should be ready for distribution in a few weeks.

It seems to me that there should be no limit to the activities of the Women Grain Growers, bound as they are by very close ties to the organized farmers, and free to tackle any problem, whether of local or national importance.

At the convention in Moose Jaw, someone asked how to get members to take an active part, and several suggestions were offered.

One was that some women, who could cook something extra well, be asked to bring a sample of her specialty to the meeting and explain to the other women, step by step, how she achieved such good results.

Where the women are very backward about speaking, it was thought that a number might be asked to give short talks, of five or ten minutes, on some phase of a subject, in which case they would not be as nervous as if they were each in turn expected to be the chief attraction of a meeting.

In other districts these societies are already confronting community problems, such as co-operative buying and selling of produce, the improvement of the rural school, how to get cash instead of barter from the local merchant for butter and eggs, and having women on the school boards. Establishing a rest room in town for country women should be one of the very early aims of these organizations, and there are hundreds of other enterprises that will suggest themselves to the fertile brains of the women who are prominent in this movement. So I say, good luck to them, and may they grow and prosper.

FRANCIS MARION BYNON.

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

Dear Miss Bynon:—Duty calls, and I obey, but it is a very pleasant duty to tell you of our first meeting since we were officially adopted as Women Grain Growers. The men invited us to hold a joint meeting with them, in the Reeler Hall.

As we had business of a private nature, we met in one of the ante-rooms and elected our officers for the coming year. Mrs. Knight and I, in talking over the situation, thought it best to elect all new officers, so as to interest the old ladies more, perhaps, but that was over-ruled. The same officers and board of directors were re-elected.

As one lady said: "We had just got broken in, and it was up to us to prove what we could do." Five new members joined, and as many more have promised to come in later. Then we joined the men, and a report was given by the two delegates who attended the convention—Mr. Brice, who represented the men's local, and your humble servant, the ladies' auxiliary. A vote of thanks was extended to the delegates for their reports.

It was decided at this meeting to

hold a social and entertainment on March 10, send for a guest speaker, have a program of local talent, and a good lunch.

We will hold a joint meeting with the men in two weeks, to discuss co-operative buying of fruit, lumber and other commodities. We hope to do some good work this year.

Yours truly,

MRS. H. L. PEARSONS,
Sec. Treas., Reeler Local No. 2.

PANGMAN W.G.G.A.

Dear Miss Stocking:—February 21 a meeting was called to decide about forming a branch of the W.G.G.A. Fourteen women were present, the majority of whom were strongly in favor, the two or three were undecided.

Our Grain Growers had sent two delegates to the convention, so we listened to their report. After that was over we began the business of choosing officers, with the following result: President, Mrs. Kiluck; vice-

That point settled, we chose "Fornication" as our next subject. We did not determine further ahead, as we thought we had better see how things went on before trying to do too much.

We then decided to have another social gathering in a short time, and a committee was appointed to arrange a program, etc.

Ten women paid in the subscription, so we are just the number eligible to organize "on our own." Some others, who were absent, we are almost certain will join in the near future.

This seems to me a lengthy account of little accomplished, but when I started to write I did not think it would be nearly so long.

Yours sincerely,

K. CLEWS,
Sec. Treas., Pangman W.G.G.A.

ANNUAL MEETING SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

A well attended and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Reeler River

"UNSEXED"

It doesn't unsex her to toil in a factory,
Minding the looms from the dawn till the night;
To deal with a school-full of children refractory,
Doesn't unsex her in anyone's sight;
Work in a store, where her back aches laborously,
Doesn't unsex her at all, you will note,
But think how exceedingly rough and unwomanly
Women would be, if she happened to vote!

To sweat in a laundry that's tawdry and horrid (and)
Doesn't subtract from her womanly charm;
And scrubbing the floors in an echoing corridor
Doesn't unsex her, so where is the harm?
It doesn't unsex her to nurse us with bravery,
Lansing death's hand from its grip on the throat;
But, ah! how the voices grow quavery, quavery,
Wailing: "Ah, 'twould unsex her to vote!"

She's feminine yet when she juggles the cruetery,
Bringing you blithely the order you give;
Tea (lug) in sweet shops where life is a mockery,
Just for the pittance on which she can live;
That doesn't seem to unsex her a particle.
"Labor is noble"—so somebody wrote—
But ballots are known as a dangerous article,
"Woman's unsexed if you give her the vote!"

BY HEYTON BRADLEY, in "Cotton's Weekly"

A Suffrage poem kindly sent in by Edward E. Hill.

president, Mrs. Jones; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Clews.

It was thus decided to write you for information, etc. In the meantime the men had settled among themselves that we should have a box social, as they were in debt from sending the delegates. A joint committee of men and women was formed to make all necessary preparations.

The box social was held March 6, and proved a great success. A delightful program was first carried out, and then, after the boxes were auctioned, a no less delightful supper followed. That disposed of, the vice-president (the president was not there), of the G.G.A. gave a very short address, and after that we all joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne," which ended a most enjoyable evening.

On March 7 the second meeting was held. Your letter was read, and all expressed their pleasure at receiving such an encouraging reply.

We next decided upon times for meetings in future. Those were fixed for second and fourth Saturdays in the month, our next to be March 28.

The subject for the next meeting is to be "Gardening." As no one seemed willing to take the lead, we decided that each member should give her own ideas, suggestions, etc., and ask any questions. We thought that when once we got a start, members would not be so backward in being willing to take the lead.

schoolhouse, Friday, March 13, the second annual meeting of the Women Suffrage Association.

The following officers were elected: Hon. president, Mrs. Lilley; president, Mrs. B. Richardson; vice-president, Mrs. Thos. Martin; executive, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Spence, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Martin, Mr. Ray Ireland and P. E. Livesey, secretary-treasurer.

During the past year the Association has held eleven public monthly meetings, nine committee and three special meetings, one concert and a picnic. Our membership has more than doubled itself.

PANNIE E. LIVESSEY,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Lack of space forbids our printing, in full, the balance sheet of this Association, which Mrs. Livesey forwarded with the above letter. During the year the Society has accumulated \$121.30, from collections, a concert, a picnic and membership dues, and has disbursed \$22.98, leaving \$98.32 in the bank to begin the new business year.—F.M.B.

NEW W.G.G.A. AT COLFAX

Dear Editor:—As a result of the convention held at Moose Jaw in February, the women of District No. 4 met at the home of Mrs. J. C. Hilton, at 2 o'clock, and organized a Women Grain Growers' Association. There were a good few interested people present, also a few visitors.

We elected a president and secretary-

treasurer. After discussing various topics and singing several songs, a paper was read on the convention by Mrs. Howard, of the Lang Branch, which was greatly enjoyed by all present. It was agreed to meet the first Tuesday of every month. A sumptuous lunch was served, after which everyone left, feeling highly elated over the success of the first meeting.

MRS. J. C. HENNIE,

Sec. Treas.

Good for you, Mrs. Hilton, and good luck to the new Society.—F.M.B.

VOTING AND LOVING

Dear Miss Bynon:—I have read the letters in the Country Homemakers page for some time and find them very interesting. I got out of temper with some of the writers, tho.

They seem to think that a woman should remain at home and not do more than peep out around the corner of the door, lest her clear, innocent soul be blackened. In my opinion a woman like that is not worth her salt.

My ideal woman is one who has too pure and brave a soul to be smothered by the sight of evil. Instead of creeping under cover she should step out into the open and try to stop the evil.

A woman who thinks only of the good of her own immediate friends and relatives is selfish and narrow-minded. I do not mean that she should run about the country, helping others and neglect her own family. A good many people seem to think that when women get the vote they will neglect their homes and become, — well, "god-shrubs." I am sure that I cannot see how going out to vote once in a while is to make her neglect her home duties. Surely the family can spare her for a short time each year or so.

I do not mean to say that all the evils in this world will be cured when women get the vote. That would be impossible. It takes time, and plenty of it, to drive out evil. But I do think that it would help to overcome a good deal of it. Anyway, why not give it a trial.

In the issue of March 4, "Delta" suggests that women should stay at home and mind their own business. I may be wrong, but, somehow, I have always thought that the welfare of our country is everyone's business. Don't you think so, too, Miss Bynon? "Delta" also mentions something about men liking their wives better if they did not get the vote, as they might vote for something the men did not like. A man who only loves a woman when she does what pleases him doesn't deserve to have a wife.

How many men consult their wives before they go to the polls? Or, if they do happen to consult them, do they always vote for what the women think is right? A great many men vote for liquor against the wishes of their wives, yet women must go on loving them. That seems to me a one-sided view of things, "Delta."

Yours for "The Cause,"

ARDENT SUFFRAGETTE.

Berry mother of a small son knows how well-nigh impossible it is to keep a bandage on his finger. Also, how frequently little boys' fingers are in need of bandaging. Before throwing away old kid gloves cut off the good fingers for "finger stalls" for the boy. Cut the under side short, but let the top run back to the wrist of the glove; then split this strip to form straps to fasten around the child's wrist with a small safety pin. These stalls will be quite large enough to cover the bandaged finger of a small child and will save endless time and worry.

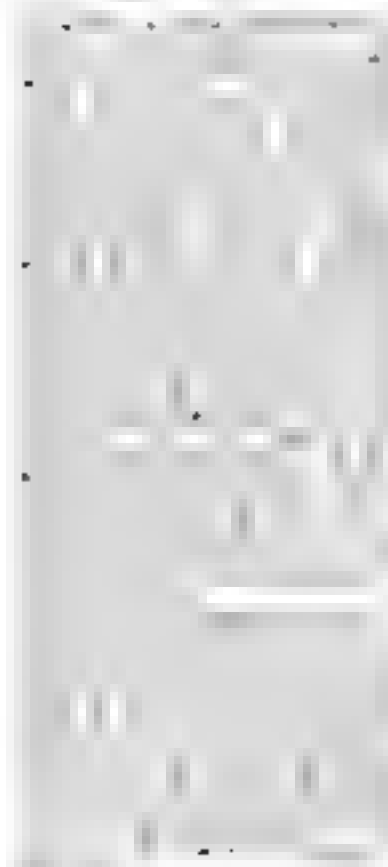
Ask well at the moment and you have performed a good action to all eternity.—Layster.

Every child is a child of destiny.

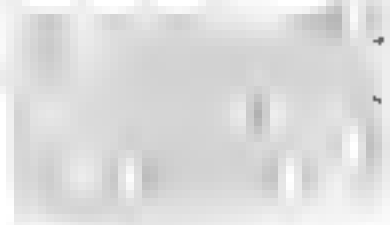
Alberta

Our survey of the State is intended to show the Grain Growers of Alberta in
a better light than ever before.

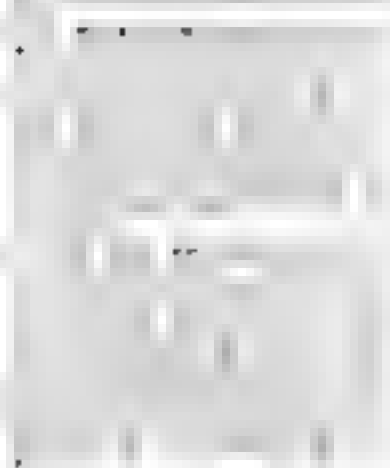
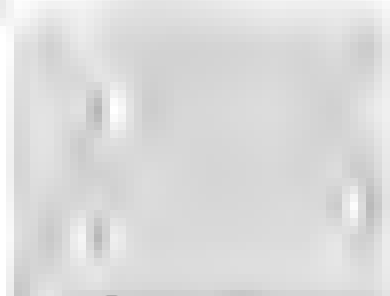
GRAIN GROWERS OF ALBERTA
1934
By G. M. Foss



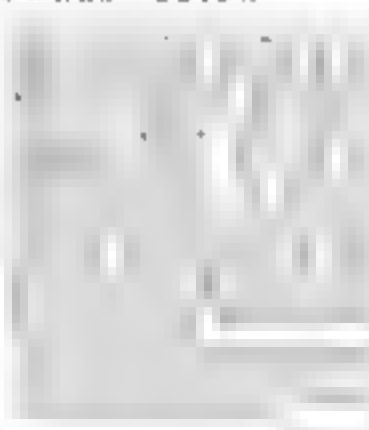
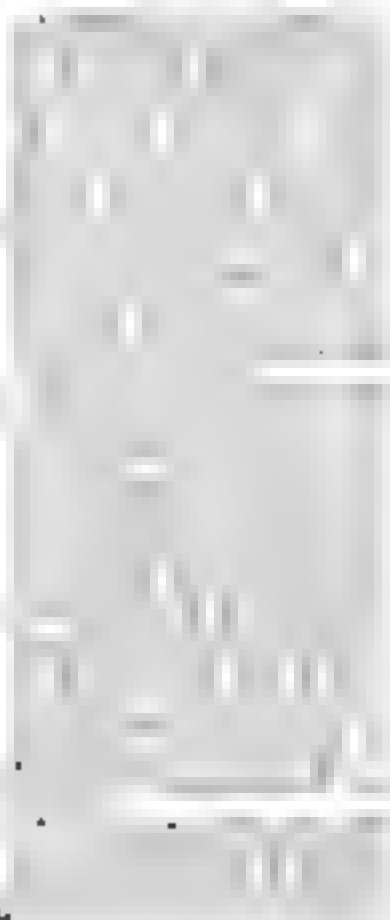
Grain field near Medicine Hat.



Farmer, near Medicine Hat.



Farmer, near Medicine Hat.



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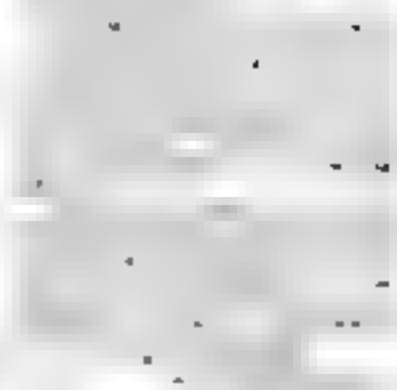
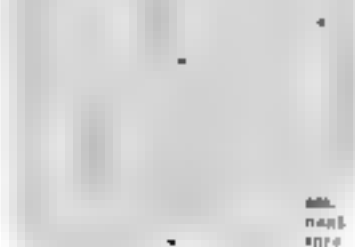
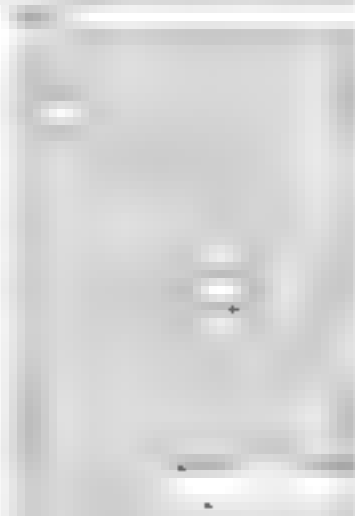
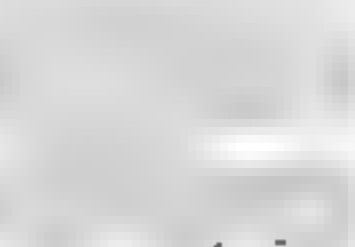
RAW FURS

Trappers
FRANK MASSIN
BRANDON MAN

Saskatchewan

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Breeders' Notes

STANLEY OWENS OF NEW BARN

Mr. Stanley Owens of New Barn, Ontario, has a fine selection of horses for sale. He has a number of stallions and mares of various breeds, including Percherons, Belgians, and Clydesdales. He is also a breeder of Arabian horses and is well known in the horse world for his expertise in breeding and training.

BERRY & POLAND CHINAS

Berry & Poland Chinas are a breed of Chinese horse, known for their speed and endurance. They are bred in China and are used for racing and other equestrian sports. They are a unique breed and are highly valued by horse enthusiasts.

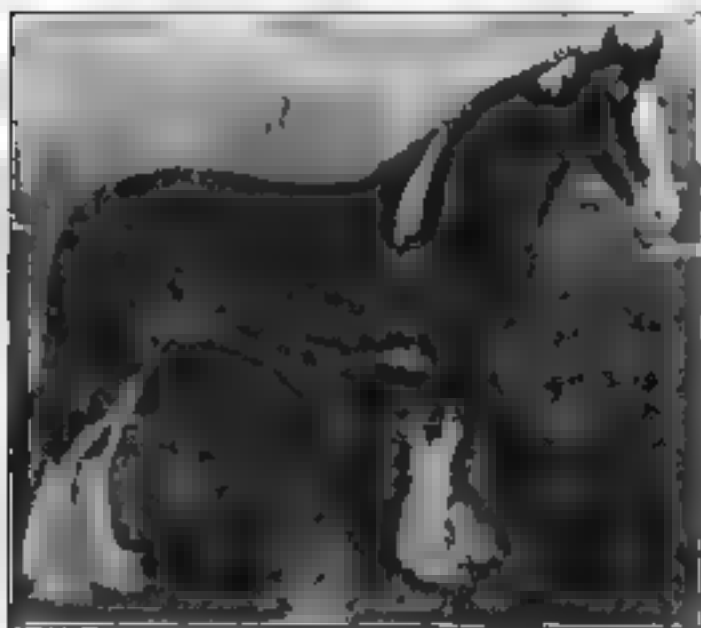
MARLEY BONES

Marley Bones is a breed of horse, known for its strength and endurance. It is a breed of horse that is used for heavy work and is highly valued for its ability to withstand long hours of labor.

CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA

Clydesdales for Canada is a program aimed at promoting the breed in Canada. It involves the importation of high-quality Clydesdale stallions and mares from other countries to improve the local stock. The program is supported by the Canadian Horse Industry Association.

The program has been successful in bringing a variety of new bloodlines to Canada, which will help to improve the overall quality of the Clydesdale breed. It is a great opportunity for breeders and owners to acquire top-quality horses at a reasonable price.



BOOTH LORRIS FLEMING

Being purchased, price \$1,000.00. Booth Lorris Fleming, 1000 Main St., Saskatoon, Sask.

and the other. The horse is a good one, and it is a good one. It is a good one, and it is a good one. It is a good one, and it is a good one.

THREE-YEAR OLD PERCHERON STALLIONS

Three-year-old Percheron stallions are available for sale. These horses are well-trained and are ready for work. They are a great addition to any stable and are highly valued for their strength and endurance.

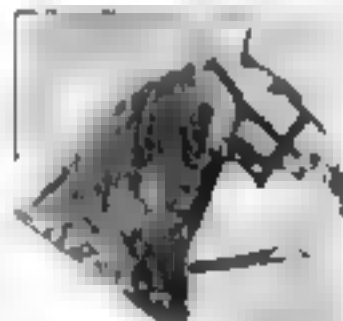
MURPHY'S CLYDESDALES

Murphy's Clydesdales are a breed of horse, known for their strength and endurance. They are bred in Canada and are used for heavy work and are highly valued for their ability to withstand long hours of labor.

It is a good one, and it is a good one. It is a good one, and it is a good one. It is a good one, and it is a good one. It is a good one, and it is a good one. It is a good one, and it is a good one.

It is a good one, and it is a good one. It is a good one, and it is a good one. It is a good one, and it is a good one. It is a good one, and it is a good one. It is a good one, and it is a good one.

Clydesdales - Percherons - Belgians



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Special offering of high class stallions. These horses are well-trained and are ready for work. They are a great addition to any stable and are highly valued for their strength and endurance.

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And Imported Spanish Jack

And imported Spanish Jack. These horses are well-trained and are ready for work. They are a great addition to any stable and are highly valued for their strength and endurance.

JOHN L. WATSON 431 MAIN ST. THUNDERBOLT, ONT.

Holstein Friesian Association of Canada

Holstein Friesian Association of Canada. This organization is dedicated to promoting the breed in Canada and is a great resource for breeders and owners.

PERCHERONS - BELGIANS

Percherons and Belgians are available for sale. These horses are well-trained and are ready for work. They are a great addition to any stable and are highly valued for their strength and endurance.

MOSIMAN BROS., Guernsey, Sask.

The J C Ranch Clydesdales

The J C Ranch Clydesdales are a breed of horse, known for their strength and endurance. They are bred in Canada and are used for heavy work and are highly valued for their ability to withstand long hours of labor.

KEN CLARK, JR., Box 88, CHICHESTER, ALA.

Dunrobin Stock Farms

Dunrobin Stock Farms. This farm is dedicated to breeding and raising high-quality stock, including horses, cattle, and sheep. They are a great resource for breeders and owners.

W. C. SUTHERLAND SASKATOON SASK.

BROOKSIDE HOLSTEINS



Brookside Holsteins are a breed of horse, known for their strength and endurance. They are bred in Canada and are used for heavy work and are highly valued for their ability to withstand long hours of labor.

Piegan Creek Horse Ranch

Piegan Creek Horse Ranch. This ranch is dedicated to breeding and raising high-quality horses, including Percherons, Belgians, and Clydesdales. They are a great resource for breeders and owners.

PERCHERONS AND HOLSTEINS

Percherons and Holsteins are available for sale. These horses are well-trained and are ready for work. They are a great addition to any stable and are highly valued for their strength and endurance.

J. C. Drawry, The Lion Ranch, Cowley, ALA.

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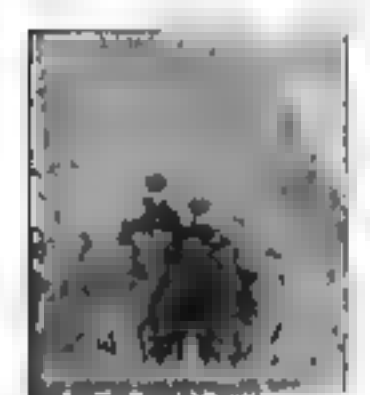
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IZAL DISINFECTANT

IZAL DISINFECTANT

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

NEXT WEEK THE PRIZE WINNERS

The Young Canada Club is pleased to announce the prize winners for the month of March. The winners are as follows:

First Prize: A. J. Smith, 123 Main St., Toronto.

Second Prize: B. C. Jones, 456 Queen St., Montreal.

Third Prize: C. D. Brown, 789 King St., Vancouver.

Fourth Prize: D. E. White, 1010 Pacific St., Seattle.

Fifth Prize: F. G. Black, 1111 Broadway, New York.

Sixth Prize: H. I. Green, 1212 Elm St., Chicago.

Seventh Prize: J. K. Lee, 1313 Maple St., Boston.

Eighth Prize: L. M. Hall, 1414 Oak St., Philadelphia.

Ninth Prize: N. O. Young, 1515 Pine St., San Francisco.

Tenth Prize: P. Q. King, 1616 Birch St., Portland.

BILLY'S BIRTH DAY

It was a very happy day for Billy when he turned five years old. His mother had baked a big cake and his father had bought him a new toy. Billy was very excited and he ate up all the cake. His mother was very proud of him and she gave him a big hug. Billy was very happy and he went to bed with a smile on his face.

MR. TOWN AND HIS NEIGHBOUR

Mr. Town was a very kind man and he lived in a big house. He had many friends and he was very popular. One day he went to the market and he bought some fruit. He took the fruit home and he gave it to his neighbours. They were very happy and they thanked him very much. Mr. Town was very glad to help his neighbours and he was very kind to everyone.

AN ADVENTURE WITH A BEAR

One day a boy went to the woods and he found a bear. The bear was very big and it was very scary. The boy was very afraid and he ran away. He told his father about the bear and his father was very angry. He said that the boy was very foolish and he should not go to the woods alone. The boy was very sorry and he never went to the woods again.

The boy was very happy and he went to bed with a smile on his face. His mother was very proud of him and she gave him a big hug. Billy was very happy and he went to bed with a smile on his face.

THE STORY OF MY LIFE

I was born on a farm and I was very happy. I had many friends and I was very popular. One day I went to the market and I bought some fruit. I took the fruit home and I gave it to my neighbours. They were very happy and they thanked me very much. I was very glad to help my neighbours and I was very kind to everyone.

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against Death through Disease or Accident Fire and Lightning Our Policy is the best in the world. It covers all risks and it is very cheap. It is the only policy that covers all risks and it is very cheap. It is the only policy that covers all risks and it is very cheap.

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MONTREAL: MATTHEWS, BERNIERI & COMPANY
OTTAWA: BAKER, BRYAN & COMPANY
EDMONTON: BAKER, BRYAN & COMPANY
ALBERTA: BAKER, BRYAN & COMPANY
BRITISH COLUMBIA: THE COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

THE GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
 HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL, QUE.

Cheap Lumber for Farmers

THE CO-OPERATIVE LUMBER CO.
 901 Hornby Street Vancouver, B.C.

We are selling lumber at cost. We have a large stock of lumber and we are selling it at cost. We have a large stock of lumber and we are selling it at cost. We have a large stock of lumber and we are selling it at cost.



WELL THAT'S A GOOD JOB!

and it will last, too

The way to estimate the cost of keeping your home properly painted is to look at the cost of the paint and the cost of the labour. The cost of the paint is very cheap and the cost of the labour is very cheap. The cost of the paint is very cheap and the cost of the labour is very cheap.

Brandram-Henderson's "English" Paint

is the paint of highest service. It is the paint of highest service. It is the paint of highest service. It is the paint of highest service.

Figure its cost, not merely by the price a gallon will cover but by what it will save you. The price of the paint is very cheap and the cost of the labour is very cheap. The price of the paint is very cheap and the cost of the labour is very cheap.

A beautiful finish of color and texture is ready for distribution. Send for a sample. It's free.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON
 Paints and Varnishes
 1000 Main Street, Vancouver, B.C.

SAVE MONEY BY BUYING OUR
FITTED SHARES



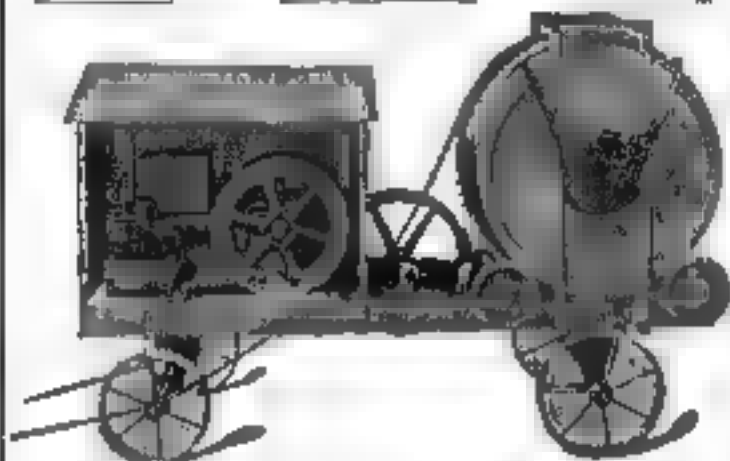
H. R. HAWKEY & CO.
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Lumber, Millwork, Lath, Shingles You can save money and get help

Write for Catalog and Price
List, or send in good SAT of
material for a price.

Cranbrook Sash and Door Co. Ltd., Cranbrook, B.C.

Concrete Mixer

Practical Economical Reliable

DEPTH	1 H.P.	WIDTH	4 1/2 Ft.
LENGTH	9 Ft.	HEIGHT	4 1/2 Ft.
TRUCK	6 Ft.	WEIGHT	1800 LBS.

Write for full Particulars and Prices

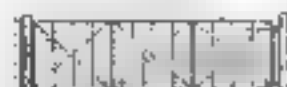
The North American Machinery Co.
Higgins Ave. Phone Malt 8018 Winnipeg, Man.

Get The Best Fence at The Lowest Prices
Direct from PAGE—Freight Prepaid

These Low Prices Subject to Advance without Notice

STYK			Page Heavy Fence			Light Fence			Light Fence		
No.	Feet	Length	No.	Feet	Length	No.	Feet	Length	No.	Feet	Length
4	30	22	16	10	0	21	18	22	20	25	22
5	37	22	17	10	0	22	21	23	23	28	24
6	44	22	18	7	11	23	24	30	27	32	28
8	51	22	19	4	11	24	35	43	38	46	40
			Medium Weight Fence								
6	36	10	20	17	12	19	24	20			
8	42	16	21	21	25	23	28	24			
7	29	8	22	26	32	29	35	26			
9	26	4	23	24	30	36	37	28			
10	16	16	24	24	32	29	35	30			
11	14	12	25	29	34	36	37	32			
10	14	16	26	31	38	34	42	34			
			SPECIAL POLYMER								
1K	48		68	58	60	54	65	57			
20	15		69	64	64	58	70	61			

The Page "Railroad" Gate



	Individual Unit		Shipping, per wagon		All other	
	per unit	at 100	per unit	at 100	per unit	at 100
12 ft long 48 in. high	\$4.70	\$4.25	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$5.25	\$4.66
14 ft long 48 in. high	5.20	4.75	5.50	5.00	6.75	5.16
16 ft long 48 in. high	5.70	5.25	6.00	5.50	6.25	5.65
Set Stretching Tools	9.25	8.00	9.50	8.00	9.75	8.25
Staples, 25 lb. box		\$1.00		\$1.10		\$1.20
Brace, 3 lb. 25 lb.		.05		1.05		1.15

A. J. McMILLAN, Distributor, 120 James St. E., Winnipeg

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SIMPLE STRONG

[illegible]

Gregg Mfg. Co. Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE OLD HENS WANTED

[illegible]

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co., 91 Lombard Street, Winnipeg

Monarch Guaranteed Steel Stamp Puller



OATS

We want all the good notes we can get right now, as we have a big demand for Wingtip campfires. It will pay you to contribute with us before disposing of your notes, as we can pay you better prices from numerous points than obtainable elsewhere. Write or wire today.

LAND BROS., Winnipeg

**MICKELSON'S
MC CREED
KILL 'EM QUICK**



GOPHER POISON
GUARANTEED

KILL THEM QUICK

**When You Ask For
MICKELSON'S
Kill-Em-Quick
Gopher Poison**

Make sure that the package you receive is similar to the one here above.

Accept as true, as this and the only, is now made under the personal supervision of Anton Mickelson.

See that each label bears the photograph and signature as illustrated.

Subaru 4x4 w/roof rack

In Three Sizes: \$1.25, 75¢ and 50¢

Mickleton Drug & Chemical Co., Ltd.

Office and Factory: 401 Tenth St. and Parkside Ave. (Dist. C), Wash.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, April 4, 1914

Wheat—Doctors for the week were 142, 142. There was a lack of buying power, while at the same time there was an great amount of selling pressure to be seen. The Chicago corn market proved to be the leader. The price advanced to 12 1/2 cents, and it was not until the market had fairly well recovered from the effect of the grain crop that the wheat market began to move. The market was fairly well supported by a good crop of live hogs in the May future, who bought some time ago on a reasonable expectation of crop success of some kind during March in the American winter wheat belt, also on the theory that a break in prices would bring active foreign buying. Another bearish factor in evidence in most of the principal wheat markets is the excellent condition of the American winter wheat crop, which has started this spring well rooted and strong, with good color and with less than normal rainfall between now and harvest a heavier yield may be looked for. This has been an exceptionally cold winter, which is more than likely to bring out crops of insects, but damage from insects is generally a minor factor. The International Review, as edited by Brookfield, says, "The excellent promise of the winter wheat crop in the United States is the chief reason why the wheat market here is so well supported, but for the small amount of wheat in the United Kingdom and a comparatively better demand for American native wheats in the United Kingdom are smaller, and in part they are greatly depleted, while European wheat has suffered heavily, which is improving the outlook for the marketing of Russian and American wheats of the remaining surplus for the winter four months. Argentine and Indian shipments have been, and are likely to be, smaller than at this time last year, while Australia and North America are contributing wheat as much as they furnished last year, which leaves Russia and the Danube to make up the deficiency in India and Argentina. The cash demand for wheat in this market has been only fair during the past

Only—Liquidation was on during the early part of the week, largely selling freely and there was considerable "bear" pressure. The weakness in other grain, combined with the slow cash demand, was the basis of the selling. At the close losses were 1 to 1 cent for the week.

Barley—Lower prices of other grain reflected on barley and culture are $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ cent under last Saturday and the cash demand more.

Flax—Flax ranged lower throughout the week on heavy selling and apparent weakness in the Hudson market. Futures show declines of 1½ to 1½ cents for the week, but given any support at all should quickly do better.

Wholesale Prices				
Month	Year	Price	Unit	Description
Mar.	1911	100	100	No. 1 wheat, 1 ear, his head
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 2 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 3 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 4 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 5 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 6 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 7 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 8 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 9 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 10 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 11 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 12 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 13 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 14 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 15 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 16 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 17 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 18 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 19 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 20 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 21 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 22 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 23 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 24 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 25 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 26 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 27 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 28 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 29 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 30 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 31 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 32 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 33 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 34 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 35 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 36 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 37 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 38 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 39 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 40 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 41 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 42 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 43 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 44 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 45 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 46 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 47 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 48 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 49 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 50 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 51 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 52 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 53 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 54 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 55 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 56 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 57 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 58 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 59 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 60 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 61 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 62 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 63 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 64 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 65 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 66 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 67 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 68 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 69 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 70 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 71 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 72 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 73 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 74 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 75 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 76 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 77 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 78 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 79 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 80 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 81 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 82 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 83 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 84 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 85 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 86 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 87 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 88 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 89 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 90 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 91 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 92 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 93 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 94 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 95 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 96 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 97 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 98 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 99 wheat, 1 ear
Apr.	1911	100	100	No. 100 wheat, 1 ear

[illegible]

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from March 31 to April 8 inclusive																						
Date	WHEAT							RATS						BARLEY				FLAX				
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	Feed	1 st W	2 nd W	3 rd W	4 th W	5 th W	6 th W	No. 3	No. 4	Reg.	Feed	1 st W	2 nd W	3 rd W	Reg.	
Mar. 31	100	100	95	90	85	75	70	84	80	75	70	65	60	75	70	65	60	100	100	100	100	100
Apr. 1	100	100	95	90	85	75	70	84	80	75	70	65	60	75	70	65	60	100	100	100	100	100
2	100	100	95	90	85	75	70	84	80	75	70	65	60	75	70	65	60	100	100	100	100	100
3	100	100	95	90	85	75	70	84	80	75	70	65	60	75	70	65	60	100	100	100	100	100
4	100	100	95	90	85	75	70	84	80	75	70	65	60	75	70	65	60	100	100	100	100	100
5	100	100	95	90	85	75	70	84	80	75	70	65	60	75	70	65	60	100	100	100	100	100
6	100	100	95	90	85	75	70	84	80	75	70	65	60	75	70	65	60	100	100	100	100	100
7	100	100	95	90	85	75	70	84	80	75	70	65	60	75	70	65	60	100	100	100	100	100
8	100	100	95	90	85	75	70	84	80	75	70	65	60	75	70	65	60	100	100	100	100	100

[illegible]

SPECIAL 24 MONTHS OLD		1954	
Foot Weights, April 8, 1954		1955	
Head	81,011.50	71,439.00	
Neck	8,909,190.90	1,949,812.00	
Body	8,975,999.10	2,730,240.00	
Legs	1,109,573.80	2,823,891.00	
No. 4	819,374.00	790,140.00	
Others	1,193,843.00	8,800,000.00	
This week	18,943,184.00	This week	14,144,565.00
Last week	17,008,504.00	Last week	12,549,181.00
Increase	1,934,680.00	Increase	1,595,384.00
Cuts			
1 C. W.	31,096.00	117,800.00	
2 C. W.	8,890,890.00	1,711,099.00	
3 C. W.	7,794,800.00	905,955.00	
4 C. W.	189,890.11	800,000.00	
Others	81,011.50	2,785,890.00	
This week	8,796,886.11	This week	3,781,700.00
Last week	4,974,290.10	Last week	4,438,839.00
Increase	3,822,596.01	Increase	302,861.00
Harbor			
1 C. W.	1,030,955.00	178,700.00	
2 C. W.	5,474,000.00	177,090.00	
3 C. W.	100,010.00	80,000.00	
4 C. W.	84,943.00	00,000.00	
Others	89,780.00		
This week	1,855,193.00	This week	3,038,890.00
Last week	1,819,000.00	Last week	3,000,100.00
Increase	36,193.00	Increase	38,790.00

COMMENTS				
	1918	1919	1920	1921
1918	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
1919	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000

GRAIN INSPECTION				
	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Wheat	168,442,150	111,078,000	111,078,000	111,078,000
Only	83,300,314	80,318,000	80,318,000	80,318,000
Barley	10,790,000	11,800,000	11,800,000	11,800,000
Flax	71,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Other	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total	189,942,154	113,106,000	113,106,000	113,106,000

CANADIAN TIMBER SHIPPLE			
Week Ending April 2.			
Pl. Williams and	12,245,164	6,790,993	1,005,119
Pl. Anthony Inc.	12,245,164	7,414,134	2,270,248
Total	24,490,328	14,205,127	3,275,367
In volume in Can.	4,000,000	2,214,913	660,729
At Buffalo and	1,507,000	2,241,964	362,729
Duluth			
Total this week	21,993,101	12,990,113	2,934,638
Total last week	20,245,154	12,020,121	2,159,413
Total last year	20,245,154	12,020,121	2,159,413
At Midland and Tiffin there are 15,000 tons of U.S. stock on hand.			

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET		
Liverpool, April 4, 1914.—		
	Close	Prev. Close
Manitoba No. 1, per bushel.....	\$1.04	\$1.02
Manitoba No. 2, per bushel.....	1.04	1.02
Manitoba No. 3, per bushel.....	1.04	1.04
Wheat, steady		
May, per bushel.....	1.01	1.04
July, per bushel.....	1.01	1.04
October, per bushel.....	1.01	1.01
Ready to export.....		
Not quoted. — Futures prices per bushel not quoted in 4.00 5.00 Manitoba, Nova Scotia.		

Closing prices on the principal cash markets on Saturday, April 4, 1936			
	Winnipeg	Winnipeg	Chicago
1 No. wheat	\$0.80	\$0.81	
2 No. wheat	.80	.80	
3 No. wheat	.80	.81	
4 White oats	.50	.50	
Barley	1.14-1.15	66-67	
Flax, No. 1	1.90	1.87	
Features—			
May wheat	.81	.80	
July wheat	.80	.80	
Beef Cattle, top			
Hogs, top	8.75	8.50	
Sheep, yearling	8.00	7.50	

Winnipeg Live Stock

Headcots at the two local stockyards last week were: Union stockyards, 750 cattle, 8,628 hogs, and 1 sheep; C.P.M. stockyards, 100 cattle, 214 hogs.

Cattle prices have been a quarter better during the past week, and the best are now in good demand at \$7.75 a cwt. A few head, in fact, brought 80 cents a lb., but these were particularly choice bulls, weighing around 1,500 pounds. That's \$104 a head, a pretty good price for steers. Choice cows have also been selling well and 60.00 was realized for a few of the best the latter half of last week. The bulk, however, kept between 55 and 60.95. Bulls are bringing from 54.50 for the common kind, up to 85.75 for the best. Millers and springers are in good demand and good ones are worth from 800 to 975. Choice steers are worth 80 to 88.95. The prospects are for higher prices to hold during the early part of next week. A large shipment are expected towards the end of the week and if the market is weak, it will be a drawback to the market.

The hog trade is in a strong position and the but are bringing \$8.52. The early part of last week buyers were able to get them for \$8.10 but by the middle of the week they were paying \$8.35, and there has been no break since.

There have been no sheep sold on the local market for some weeks.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are F. & B. Wording, except where for comic, which are F. & B. notes of dialogue.

Butter.
The butter market is overstocked and family dairy is down to 45-51 cents, two cents below the quotation of a week ago. No. 1 dairy, however, was pushed down to low last week and is up a cent to 18 cents, with good round lots at 15-16 cents. There is a lot of assembly butter offered and the Eastern market is also overstocked.

Shops
The dealers state that they are receiving business at nearly equal levels. Manitoba now as they were at this time last year, but Winnipeg and consumers are almost unbridled enthusiasm when the quality is good and prices reasonable. Jobs are now paying 18 cents in the country and retailers are selling for 20 cents in the city.

MILK and Cream
The two large creamery companies in Wisconsin are now amalgamated and a new system of buying has been inaugurated. Hereafter there will be two classes of shippers, contractors and non-contractors, the former undertaking to ship a given quantity of milk everyday through the year at a price fixed in the contract, and according to

A price boom in the market, with parings from 18 cents in June and July to 8¢ cents from November to February inclusive. Shoppers not making this contract will be paid according to supply and demand and may get more or less than the contract, according to conditions prevailing from time to time. For April contractors are being paid 6¢ cents a gallon, and non-contractors 17¢ cents. The creamery people expect the thin plan will

encourage winter dairying and ensure them a steady supply of milk through the year. The contracts provide only for sweet milk; cream prices will fluctuate as at present with supply and demand. Today sweet cream is worth 29 cents per lb. of butterfat, and some cream for butter-making purposed 36 cents.

Live and Brooded Poultry
The brooded poultry season is about over and dealers now prefer to get them alive. For young chickens they are paying 10 cents a pound live weight, for hens 15 cents, for ducks 15 cents, geese 25 cents, and turkeys 15 to 25 cents.

Peppers are still coming in freely and prices are about steady at 88-95 cents (N.Y.). Blending as usual at this time of the year dealers are guessing as to whether or not the supply will hold out until the new peppers come in without importing from the South, but opinion at present is that with-

Overland Hauls
Prices on overland hauls are being well maintained.

and retail butchers are paying as high as 19¢ and 11 cents for good hogs dressing around 160 lbs. Best quality dressed meat is worth 12¢ cents, but the best is scarce. Bacon is bringing 18 cents and veal 13 cents. Choice spring lamb, fresh killed, weighs 16¢ cents.

May prices are unchanged, but the demand has improved. No. 1 Red Top is \$11.015, No. 1 Upland \$10.344, and No. 1 Timbety is steady at \$9.8.

"Ideal" Fence

Merely signify that you are interested, and we will at once mail you a copy.

A Remarkable Proposition on IDEAL FENCE

You probably have read our advertisement in the past—or better still, you know Ideal Fence in actual use—at any rate, there is little need to give you particulars here of a Fence that is regarded as standard by such large users as the Dominion Government and the Railways—as we simply urge you to

WRITE TODAY

for the SPECIAL OFFER we have to make you on the HIGHEST CLASS OF FENCING obtainable. You cannot BUY with brains so yourself until you have heard from us.

Remember—Ideal Fence is MADE and STOCKED IN WINNIPEG. No delayed or damaged shipments. No heavy freight charges, but IMMEDIATE SERVICE ON HIGHEST GRADE FENCING AT THE FAIREST FIGURES. For your own advantage, write us NOW. Merely say, "Send me Form G-10."

The Ideal Fence Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg
10



Pratt's Baby Chick Food

In a combination of simple nutritive elements is just the right proportion to prepare food baby chicks. It is a lot cheaper to HAVE the chicks you have than to hatch and rear and lose them. Superior feeding means weak, poor, stunted chicks or NO chicks. Pratt's Baby Chick Food will save the youngsters and hasten their graduation into the producing flock.

"Four Shanty Chick of 10 Fails."

See, Sir, and \$1.00 at your dealer's.

Pratt's Poultry Regulator

prevents broiler eggs and more of them. If a hen doesn't want to lay, she simply lay in when she gets a little Pratt's Poultry Regulator in her system, and in some 7000 her own nest a month per bird.

For 42 years the preparation has been the best of scientific art, giving balanced and healthy chicks. At your dealer's, \$1.00; 100-150, \$1.00; 100-150, \$1.00; 100-150, \$1.00.

PRATT FOOD CO. of Can., Limited

TORONTO

Send us the coupon, with list, to order samples, etc., and we will mail you a copy of our 100-page Poultry Book.



Coupon "A. P. 5"

Send me your 100-page Poultry Book. Enclosed find \$1.00 in stamps.

Name

Address

Methods of Preparing Soil

Continued from Page 18

"Summerfallow is not advised for the brush country, the objection being that the first crop after summerfallow grows too rank, almost invariably lodging and fails to fill as well or ripen as early as a crop on land not summerfallowed. Stubble land not seeded down should be fall-plowed five or six inches deep and packed or harrowed as it is turned. If fall plowing is not possible, then the same depth of plowing in the spring followed immediately by the packer or harrow will give good results.

"Mixed Farming.—In all that territory included in the general term 'brush country,' climatic and soil conditions are such as to make it most desirable as a mixed farming country. For this district some such rotation as the following, modified or expanded to suit particular cases, is suggested:—

"1st year.—Hay.

"2nd year.—Pasture.—Manure in autumn 12 tons per acre.

"3rd year.—Pasture.—Break and disc July or August.

"4th year.—Wheat or oats.

"5th year.—Oats.

"6th year.—Barley—seeded down; Timothy, 4 lbs.; alkali clover, 4 lbs.; red clover, 4 lbs.

Manitoba

"W. C. McKillop, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Brandon, Man., calls attention to some differences in the conditions prevailing in Manitoba, as contrasted with Saskatchewan conditions, and to the consequent variations in the procedure which should be followed with new land in the former province.

Modifications for Manitoba

"The methods advocated by Mr. Mackay for Saskatchewan are largely applicable to Manitoba, particularly to new land in the southwestern part of the province, where conditions are similar to Saskatchewan. The method of handling prairie sod by breaking shallow early in the season and backrotting deeper at a later date is quite the best here as well as in Saskatchewan. The practice of putting crop on newly broken prairie and cannot be too strongly condemned; the latter should always have a season in which to rot.

"Summer fallowing.—The method of summer fallowing called 'Fourth Method' by Mr. Mackay, gives the best results in Manitoba. Ploughing early is quite important in Manitoba as it is in Saskatchewan.

"There are, however, large districts in Manitoba where the need or advisability of summer fallowing is not very great. Generally speaking, the portions of the province north of Range 18, that bordering on Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba and that east of the Red River, are not suited to summer fallowing. There may be drier localities within this territory where fallowing is permissible; but, in the greater part of it, the result of summer fallowing is too great a conservation of moisture, giving a heavy growth of straw that falls down and fails to mature the grain. For this territory, barley or green oats may be used as a cleaning crop. These should be sown late and cut before any weeds can ripen. Grass and clover crops can also be used to good advantage in the place of summer fallow in a rotation.

"Crop Rotation.—In the older parts of Manitoba, the system of grain and summer fallow can no longer be considered as a complete or wholly satisfactory system. The spread of weeds and the increasing difficulty with soil blowing show the necessity of a scientific rotation of crops. Such a rotation should include grasses to renew the vegetable fibre in the land, clover or alfalfa to restore fertility and, if possible, potatoes, roots or corn should be used as a cleaning crop instead of summer fallow.

"Stubble Burning.—Stubble burning is not advisable in Manitoba, whether it be in Saskatchewan or not. It is a waste of valuable vegetable matter that is very seldom justifiable. Unless the soil is unusually dry the stubble should be plowed under and thoroughly packed down with the soil packer. Fall plowing is not as impracticable in Manitoba as Mr. Mackay says it is in Saskatchewan. There is often sufficient moisture for fall plowing, and when this is the case better results are obtained in most districts than could be secured from spring plowing."

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 1

which had inquired into the affairs of the Arsenal.

C.N.R. Deal

The C.N.R. is, apparently, endeavoring to evade the consequences of the amendment to its bill providing that it cannot increase its capital stock beyond the \$77,000,000 mark, the figure at which it now stands. This provision was inserted in the bill authorizing an extension of time for the construction of western lines when the bill was before the railway committee. When the bill came up in the house it was decided, owing to some technicality, to refer it to the committee on standing orders. It was taken up by that committee on Tuesday morning, when W. H. Sharpe, in whose name it stands, asked that the bill stand over because the question of the capitalization of railways was being dealt with in the general revision of the railway act which is being put thru this session. Owing to the pressure of business in the lower house this important act has been introduced in the Senate, but its details will be dealt with by a joint committee of the two houses. On the whole there is likely to be a great deal of railway talk between now and the end of the session. What with the C.N.R. and proposals yet to come down, the revision of the railway act and the possibility of G.T.P. legislation the railways will take up considerable of the time of the members and the discussions will rank next in importance to those which will follow the budget statement which will have been delivered before the next issue of The Guide is in the hands of its readers.

That the government proposes to aid the C.N.R. and that Premier Borden will endeavor, in so far as possible, to throw all the blame for the existing railway situation upon the former administration was made clear by the concluding paragraph of his speech in closing the N.T.R. debate. The prime minister's remarks require very little reading between the lines to justify such an assertion. He said: "The government finds itself confronted with the problem of seeing to the completion of two transcontinental railways which were initiated, supported, subsidized and guaranteed by our predecessors in office. We are confronted with the question of seeing them completed or of leaving them uncompleted. The responsibility for initiating the policy which has brought about that condition and for imposing this problem upon the country rests upon those who were then in office and are now in opposition. But the responsibility for dealing with the situation which they created rests, as it presents itself today, upon the administration. We are not afraid of that responsibility, and we shall deal with it as best we may. In dealing with it, especially in so far as it involves contractual or semi-contractual obligations affecting the public interest, we have to take into account the fact that 'the king never dies,' the king's government never ceases the one party may go out of power and another party may come in. We shall give to the situation, which we did not create and which was brought about against our vote and our protest, the best of our energy and the best of our efforts with the full sense of the responsibility that rests upon us as trustees for the people of Canada."

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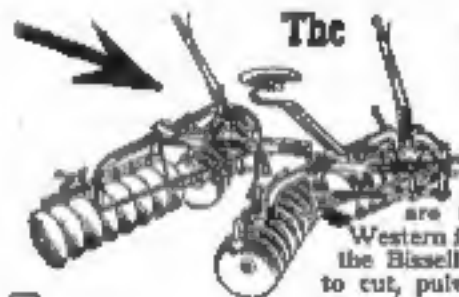
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